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...THE REGISTRAR...
29 JAN 1955
MADRAS

பொங்கல் வாழ்த்து

(பச்சையப்பன்)

பொங்கற் புதுநாள் வந்ததடா
புகழும் பொருளும் தந்திடவே

எங்கள் சங்கம் வளர்ந்ததடா
எங்கும் இன்பம் திகழ்ந்ததடா

செங்கண் மாலும் சிவனும்
எங்கள் பங்கில் இருப்பதினால்

மங்கும் வறுமை, வளம்பெருகும்
வளரும் அரசின் மனம் மாறும்.

உயரும் பதவி எங்களுக்கே
உழைப்புக் கேற்ற கூலிவரும்

வயிறு காயா(து) எம்சிறுவர்
பள்ளிச் சென்று பயன் பெறுவர்

உயிரும் உடலும் நன்றாகும்
உயர்ந்த வாழ்வு நமக்காகும்

உயர்க சென்னை அரசாங்கம்
உயர்க வாழ்க நம் புகழே.

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THE NON-GAZETTED GOVT. OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
MADRAS.

For Members only

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THE
Madras Public Servant

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE NON-GAZETTED GOVT. OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.

Editor: T. THANGAVELACHARI

Vol. V] JANUARY 1955 [No. 1

NEW YEAR HOPES

WE send our Hearty Greetings for the New year to our readers. The year 1954 ended with grave disappointment and despair to the Non-Gazetted Government Officers of this State. Though all-round progress is recorded in World History for the past twelve months, the past year has been added to a long period of neglect and disgrace to which the N.G.Os were consigned, markedly during the period of our National Independence. May the New year at least bring some new Light and realisation of our long cherished hopes.

LIVING WAGE is the birth right of all employees, not excluding Government employees. Equal wages for equal work is adumbrated in the Indian Constitution. Naturally, we have fixed our goal as Parity in pay scales, dearness allowance and other conditions of service with the Union Government servants, not in a spirit of envy or jealousy but on the sole ground that the Central Pay Commission had based their recommendations on the Living Wage principle.

The disappointment was aggravated by the latest negative reply of the Government to all the principal resolutions passed at the 32nd State Conference of N.G Os held at Coimbatore on 31-5-1954 despite the solemn assurance of the Honourable Chief Minister that he would alleviate their sufferings. Hopes were centred in him, but the Government, of which he is the Chief Minister, broke his word to our utter dismay. Further, the Finance

Minister's clarifications in the Legislative Assembly on 10-12-1954 clearly showed the unsympathetic attitude of the Government. No doubt the Government do recognise the reasonableness of our demands; they admire our loyalty and efficiency and they unhesitatingly extol our services to the State, but these happen to be lip sympathies inasmuch as they are not borne out by effective action. For enhancement of pay, they plead financial stringency; for enhancement of dearness allowance, they say the extra cost of Rs. 2 crores will impair the financial equilibrium of the State! Eminent statesmen and members of the Legislature have denounced certain items of expenditure to the tune of several crores of rupees and lo! it only a fraction thereof had been diverted to satisfy the long felt needs of the N.G.Os how best it could have helped to drag them out of the myre.

Bombay, Madya Pradesh and East Bengal had already adopted the Central Pay Commission recommendations and the Travancore-Cochin, a small State indeed, has now beaten Madras in revising the scales of pay of low paid officials with effect from 1-4-1954. Let not Madras lag behind.

The feelings of N G.Os throughout the State are strung to the highest limit. They are desperate and restless. They waited patiently long enough and they cannot restrain themselves any longer. The Tirumayam Conference held in Dec. '54 truly reflected these feelings of uneasiness and proclaimed in no unmistakable terms that the present stalemate should not be perpetuated for an indefinite period. The Central Committee which met soon after took stock of the situation and decided to wait in deputation on the Chief Minister to resolve the stalemate. We hope to secure an interview urgently.

Now it is a period of suspense. We urge on the N.G.Os not to lose heart but to keep patient still more and to muster their strength. We appeal to the Government, as the Model Employer, to reconsider their decision in the light of the prior assurance of the Chief Minister and stand by their own employees.

DR. RM. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR'S COUNSEL TO GOVERNMENT

"While I can well understand the difference in basic pay drawn by the Central and State Government Servants, there is no reason why there should be such a vide disparity in the Dearness Allowance paid to the Government Servants. The Taxation Enquiry Committee's proposals, it is hoped, would bring in an additional income of Rs. 82 to 100 crores through indirect taxation. Out of the subsidies which the State Governments might receive from this Tax Income, I suggest that the State Governments may meet the Just Demands of the N G.Os".

Thirumayam 18-12-54

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED

FOR some years past there is a persistent cry from the N.G.Os of the State for increased emoluments and better conditions of service and this cry is usually brushed off with the sterotype replies such as ' want of finance' or 'the Government do not consider it necessary to...'. We have been wondering how a simple reply such as the above would be sufficient and whether it is not necessary to probe deeper into these problems and view them more seriously. We are not concerned with the humanitarian aspect at all. Is it not the responsibility of the State and that of the Legislature that enacts necessary laws to take up the question of services more seriously ?

Let us then go to the Magna Carta given to us by the Parliament of India. We mean the Indian Constitution. Article 309 of the Constitution says "that subject to the provisions of the Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or State and until provision on that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature, the President or Governor or such person as he may direct is competent to make rules ... etc". Article 313 of the Constitution says "until other provision is made in this behalf under the Constitution all laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and applicable to any public service or post which continues to exist after the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force so far as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution". It is a fact that though we have an elected Legislature functioning for the last four years neither the Government nor the Members of the Legislature have taken up the question of making necessary provision through an Act of the Legislature to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of the public services. In other words the conditions of service are now regulated with reference to the emergency provisions in Article 309 according to which the Governor or any person directed by him is competent to do so when no new rules or regulations are issued by such competent authority all the old rules and regulations will continue to apply under Article 313.

If the above position is correct—it cannot but be—is it not high time that the Government and the elected representatives of the people take up the question immediately. The Legislature has been sitting for the last four years and yet the emergency provisions in the Constitution has been allowed to be continued.

Whether the existing rules and regulations are conistent with the provisions of the Constitution and whether the recruitment and conditions of service of the public services are satisfactory and suited to the new set up are serious and important questions to be considered by the Legislature as the Constitution enjoins on them a grave responsibility in this regard.

The services cannot approach non-officials and even legislators (who are to enact the laws to regulate service conditions) under the existing rules and they therefore depend upon the mercy of the above. The earlier the question is taken up the better it will be as justice delayed will be justice denied.

A REVIEW

SUBSEQUENT to the last publication of this journal in May 1954 many events of far reaching importance took place.

The Central Committee met at Coimbatore on 29-5-54. Apart from other routine matters it resolved to constitute a propaganda panel for the reviving and revitalising all the taluk centres in the state and to take steps for the wide circulation of this journal.

More than 500 delegates from all District and Taluk Centres arrived at Coimbatore to participate in the 32nd State Conference on 30-5-54. The Subjects Committee conducted its deliberations for about 10 hours. A large number of resolutions of dynamic nature were pressed at this meeting for consideration at the open session of the Conference on the next day (30-5-54).

The gaily decorated Conference hall, with flags and festoons presented an impressive, a festive and picturesque appearance. When Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar arrived at 9-15 A.M. to inaugurate the Conference, expressions of overjoy from N.G.Os rented the air. The assurance given by the Chief Minister in his inaugural address that he would do everything that lay in his power to mitigate the sufferings of the N.G.Os with which he stated, he was well acquainted, eclipsed the N.G.Os and created a calm atmosphere in the afternoon session which was expected to be turbulent. The Presidential address delivered by Sri D. Sitaraman and the dexterity with which he handled the Conference to the very last, impressed everyone in the Conference.

After adopting the Annual Report for '53 and announcing the names of the President, the Vice-President, the General Secretary and the Treasurer for the year 1954, the meeting reverted to the business session of the Conference. In view of the confidence, the Chief Minister's speech imposed in the N.G.Os only one main resolution requesting the Chief Minister to sympathetically consider the main demands of the Association (published elsewhere) was passed. Fiftyeight departmental resolutions were also accepted by the General Body

High hopes were entertained in the promise made by the Chief Minister. The President, the General Secretary and Sri S. S. A. Nayagam interviewed the Chief Minister on 16 8-54 at his residence and reminded him. The reply of the Chief Minister at this interview strengthened the expectations of the Office-bearers.

The Central Committee again met at Madurantakam on 21-8-54 at the invitation of the Chingleput District Centre and after reviewing the whole situation, it chose to wait for some time regarding the main demands. A Sub Committee was constituted to draft and present a memorandum to the Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee formed by the Government.

The Committee's memorandum since presented to the Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee has been published elsewhere in this issue.

Government orders negativing all the main demands were received with a great shock The orders were communicated to all districts and taluks to be placed before their general bodies and to depute their respective Central Committee members with a specific mandate so as to arrive at a decision on the next course of action at the next Central Committee Meeting. At the invitation of the Tirumayam Taluk Centre which held its Taluk Conference on 18-12-54 the Central Committee met at Tirumayam on 19-12-54. The opportunity was also utilised for convening a preliminary Conference of the Secretaries of the Districts and Taluks Centres along with the Presidents and other representatives who attended the Taluk Conference. Tense atmosphere prevailed at these meetings on the unsympathetic reply of Government.

The Central Committee after reviewing the situation decided to wait on a deputation on the Chief Minister again with a representative from each district and to impress the Chief Minister of the need for the redressal of the grievances, before taking further action. Government have already been addressed to arrange to receive a deputation of the Association by the Chief Minister before the Pongal Holidays. A reply from Government is awaited.

THE ROLE OF N.G.Os. IN FREE INDIA

(An address by)

DR. A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR, D.C.L. (OXON)

Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University.

MR. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen—If I have been remiss in accepting your invitation to participate in one of your Conferences and if it has taken some time for your President to coerce me to come and address this gathering, let me assure you that it was not because of any want of will on my part, nor indeed had the necessity for coercion either, to give me this opportunity of meeting those who call themselves and who are called members of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association.

Friends, I have been connected with the Non-Gazetted Officers Association and particularly with N G.Os for several decades now. I wonder how many of you remember that in the early Twenties, since the Montague Chelmsford Reforms were introduced into the Council of Legislatures, one of the first things that was accepted at the instance of the Legislature was the re-organization of the pay and conditions of the services of the Non-Gazetted Officers. It happened to be, my good fortune, to be the Secretary of the Financial Committee and to find out along with the then Financial Member, some of those recommendations which put you on graded scales instead of on the time scales of pay. Fortune, or the vagaries of fortune, had carried me into different countries and into different levels of activities of Government and through all these vagaries, I have come across the activities of the Non-Gazetted officers. In the State of Madras for nearly six years, when I was in the Legislature and for part of the time, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, I had opportunities of coming into close contact with the work of the N.G.Os. In the Central Assembly, when I was a Member, I had equally good opportunities of knowing their worth and value. In the State of Mysore, where I was a Diwan, I had first-hand opportunities of coming across them and it gives me great satisfaction to-night to recall that the conditions of the Non-Gazetted Officers of the Mysore State were reorganized and bettered during the time, when I was the Diwan of Mysore (Applause) ; and not only Diwan of Mysore, but a Diwan who could spread himself out and who did not feel himself dreaded and find himself in his official activities to give free expression to what was considered to be right even if it involved financial responsibility (Applause).

I do not know, how the fate of these Non-Gazetted officers of Mysore would have been, if, in the struggle for responsible Government, in all the happenings of those days, in the turmoil of events and amidst lathi charges and cries of 'down with the Diwan', I had not thought that those members who were associated with me carried out from day to day an examination of the case of these officers and tried to do what I could before responsible democratic Government was set up in that State. I am saying these because I am not a stranger to your conditions. I am not a stranger to your conditions in more than one sense. Generally, speakers talk of your grievances, of your financial position, of the life that you have to lead—I shall come to that a little later—but I should like to stress an aspect of the Non-Gazetted officer's life in this country, whether at the Centre or in the State, of which very few are aware because they have not had the wider opportunities, which I have had, of comparing the work of similar officers in other parts of the world. I have had the fortune of being in the India Council for four years in London and in the Secretary of State's Office. There are two categories of workers, the executive officers of the first class, and the executive officers of the second class, who correspond to what we call the Non-Gazetted Officers of this Country. Now, let me say a word about this phrase 'Non-Gazetted', which I am most unwillingly using (Cheers). I do not know why even after independence you should be called 'Non-Gazetted Officers'. There is no such thing as Gazetted Officers or Non-Gazetted Officers. You can

call them executive officers of the second class to denote the responsibility between the two. But to call one set of officers as gazetted officers, to give them an artificial status, to make them feel that they are something superior, seems to me archaism, which ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. (Applause) The idea of gazetting an officer, is to give the public an opportunity of knowing the person who is going to function in an area, in the particular aspect of administrative work. You may gazette and say to the public of a district that he is the gentleman who is going to look into your problems during the period that he is in authority as a Gazetted Officer. But the idea of classifying one set of officers as 'gazetted' and the other as N. G. Os should disappear.

I pleaded when I was presiding over a similar organization of the N. G. Os of the Travancore-Cochin, with the Chief Minister who was also present, that he will be doing justice, if he were to abolish this distinction. The sooner this distinction disappears the better it will be for all concerned. There is another reason, why in this particular State and in this country, this nomenclature of 'non-gazetted officers' is most ill-advised and is not necessary at all. As I said, I have come across the work of what may be called the N. G. Os in this State and elsewhere during 30 or 35 years of my experience with the administration at various levels in all States. I have often wondered what is the difference in the work, which a superintendent does as a 'Non-Gazetted officer' and the work, which the Under-Secretary or a Deputy Secretary of a Government does. I have gone through thousands of files of the State Governments and Central Government and my experience is that an Upper Division clerk and the Superintendent not only examine all the precedents, not only put up all the facts but give succinct notes and even lead to the conclusion, where the examination of the file leads in. And how often have I found merely the initials of the Under Secretary (Applause), the Deputy Secretary and even the Secretary.

I am talking not merely with the experience of these days but with the experience of the British Regime. I have often wondered how non-gazetted officers are called upon to bear the burden that they are doing.

As I said, I was in the India Council for four years. As a Member of that Council, files came to me for orders in co-operation with two or three other members of the Council, who formed the Committee, and I tell you the nature of the files. The only paper, the only note that we saw, was the note of the executive officers of the first class who corresponded to the I. C. S. officers here of the old Civil Service. There was nothing on the file at all by the lower staff, the executive officers, of the second class. They had done their work, they had put up the precedents and proposed in it something. I was told by the Home Civil Servant, the executive officer of the first class that they were put aside and the Home Civil Servant took the responsibility of making his own note for the consideration of the Secretary of State. As I told you, the position is very different in this country, whether in the Central Government or in the local State Governments and it seems to me that Ministers, either of the centre or of the States have not fully understood the nature of the great responsibility undertaken by those who put up notes because this has been the habit, this has been the custom and this has gone on for years in this country.

Mr. President, I was very glad to hear your remarks about the various activities, of your Association about the ameliorative activities, which you are carrying on for the benefit of your members. I am glad that you have confirmed what was in my opinion, that yours is not merely an Association for carrying on an agitation to redress the grievances for an increase of pay or dearness allowance, but that it is a wider organization having more fundamental and basic principles of work and that one of the main things that you aspire, the daily work you carry on apart from the sporadic and occasional agitation, for redressal of grievances, is to look after the conditions of your fellow members in the Association. I trust that these activities will grow and that the Association will look after its members and see that those in distress, have their distress removed as far as possible and to the extent that you are capable of. You have referred to the loyalty to the State Government. That is quite needed, and I am glad that it has come so spontaneously from the Members of the Organization that there should be no question of being loyal to the country, to the Central Government and to the Provincial Government. But you have also thoroughly

represented all the activities in connection with your grievances which must be more fully recognized by the public and by the Government. You are not a trade Union either. You cannot afford to threaten a strike and the Government cannot afford a lock-out either, and in the aspect of trying to redress your grievances, you have a more onerous responsibility than those of other organizations which are organized for merely remedying or redressal of grievances. By the very nature of activities, by the composition of your members, your culture, your learning, you are precluded from lines of activities which other organizations and other associations so frequently adopt and may, I say, sometimes, without the slightest justification altogether? I realise how much you are handicaped in pursuing the redressal of your grievances.

You have referred to one aspect of the local non-gazetted officers' emoluments and allowances. You have said that there is a difference between an Upper Division clerk of the Central Government in the same city and an Upper Division clerk of the Provincial Government getting far less pay and far less dearness allowance. As you are aware, Mr. President, there was a time, when the servants of the Central Government in every State had the same salaries, the same scales and the same allowances as the servants of the Local States. That was a logical arrangement. That was an arrangement which was according to the needs of the people in that area. I am not complaining of the rise in the salary of the Central Government servants. I do not want it to be brought down. But that disparity, as you described, Mr. President, seems to me a very great injustice. It seems to me that whether the Central Government was wise or not in raising the salaries of its servants in local areas, the thing having to come to stay, it is upto the State Governments to remedy this disparity, which is cutting across the very amenities and pleasantries of life. There is no justification to-day for having a differential dearness allowance as between the State Governments and Central Government (Applause). What is the Dearness allowance? It is merely a supplementary income for the Government employee to meet the cost of living—and the cost of living is identical, whether that person is a member of the Central Government or a member of the State Government (Cheers). I am not an irresponsible speaker, gentlemen, and I do not want to make any embarrassment. With reserve and moderation, I suggest to the authorities in this State that at least the dearness allowance should be brought into the same line and in the same scale as that of the Central Government and that the question of revising the pay so that it may have parity with the Central Government servants, may be examined leisurely.

Let me come to an aspect of life in this State and in this country. Non-Gazetted officers, as you call yourselves, form part of a section of society, which is called the middle class. You have yourselves used the phrase 'middle-class', and I take courage to repeat that phrase 'middle class' at a time, when people talk of a classless society, which exists nowhere in the world. It is a tragedy of the first magnitude that the middle classes have gradually been wiped away. It would require a little imagination to call the present set of people with a little learning, with a little culture, with a little idea for self-respect for themselves and above all, to command self-respect from others, to call them the 'middle class'. There are associations and associations which agitate for the workers. There are members of Parliament who repeatedly agitate for workers, the industrial labour, the plantation labour and the agricultural labour. I wish them joy of their agitation. I wish them success in all their legitimate demands. But, may I add, that in presenting the legitimate demands for the workers, in so far as their emoluments are concerned, so far as their allowances based on the standard of living are concerned, while I wish them all success, I trust that these leaders will also remember the maxim that " the worker must be worthy of his hire that he must do the work that is expected of him "; that he must turn out that amount of work which he was doing in the past and everybody will then agree that his emoluments and wages should be comparable to what will make him to lead a decent life, a life free from anxieties. That is an aspect with reference to the workers agitation. Now, if I may venture to say so, you have been forgotten or not stressed from the Minister of Labour in the Central Government, down of course to many members of Parliament and Legislatures who plead for the workers alone.

Now who is to plead for these middle class people? How often have you heard any speaker talk of your conditions, of the dreadful disparity that sets on you and of the fact that you are unable to train your children properly and of the meagre income on which you have to subsist? I have often known of middle class families—where among women, who cannot obviously work as a worker's wife or daughter—there is hardly one decent saree and it goes round family to family as and when occasion arises for the woman to come into public. I have seen it in many States. I have seen it in Mysore and I have seen how the corroding influence of poverty, if I may say, drives the iron into the soul of these people. As I said only the male member will be the earning member of the whole family. Conditions have to change rapidly and to a vast extent before middle class families can come out individually and earn their own living as workers. There is no stigma attached to a society preventing the whole family coming out for earning. But there is still, I may not call it a stigma, but certainly a notion, which is hard to get over, which prevents the wife working along with the husband or the daughter with the father of a middle class family. The politicians who are running the Government to day must, under the present conditions, provide for those conditions. The value of the middle class has not been appreciated. I thought, Sir, that in the heading you have given me for this evening's discourse is the subject of the N. G, Os after independence. If there is one thing that is clear to me, one change that is noticeable, it is that, after independence, the middle class are ignored or their existence completely neglected (Hear, hear) (renewed cheers). That is what independence has brought about (Applause) It is tragedy as I said of the first magnitude. Other countries have realized the value of the middle class,

You will be surprised, Sir, to know that in the State of Belgium, where I visited six months or one year back, apart from the Ministry of Labour, there was a Special Ministry, constituted, the Ministry for middle-class. Why is it this extraordinary Ministry constituted to-day? What is the reason for the Belgian Government to go out of its way and constitute a Ministry for its middle class? In the turmoil that is going on all over the world, in the times when ideas are floating, men even of sober minds are led astray, when there is so much of ill-advised thought floating about and leadership is so cheap (cheers), the Belgian Government has realised that the core of the strength of the country lies in the composition of the middle class (Applause). If unfortunate revolutionary ideas are not to over-come the people, the middle classes are the guides, the supporters and the men who will work with a conscience. with sober thought and have the type of leadership that can alone sway the masses. It is the influence of the N. G. Os or the middle class men in the village, in the metropolitan towns, in clubs, in associations, in the beach and in the play-filed that will spread and spread effectively; and if they are sullen and discontented, if they have what may be called peaceful pathetic discontentment prevailing among themselves, if they go on criticising everything that happens in the administration and occasionally, inspite of being true to their loyalty, are found to say, 'we were a little better off in the days of the British' what do you think, will be its influence on the mass, unlettered mass, amongst whom they alone move freely than any political leader or Member of Parliament? (Renewed applause) It seems to me high time that a separate Ministry is created in this country for the middle class to examine their conditions and to redress their grievances.

I know that everything is a question of finance. But I know also that crores and crores of rupees have been poured down the bottomless pit, in various directions (applause) by State Governments and Central Governments; not-withstanding the very censorious activities of Members of Parliament, notwithstanding the Estimate Committees and Public Accounts Committee and notwithstanding the various agencies that have been created, these wastages are going on to-day. I shall not describe any one of them, because in this audience, and from this platform, I am not to criticise any Government. I am only trying to point out that there are resources in the Government, which can be more usefully given effect to, so that the nation will be really strong. They have not appreciated where the strength of the nation is. Numbers count in elections, no doubt. But numbers do not count when the nation is in jeopardy. It is this class of people who

will come to the rescue of Government that will count, and that class is eminently represented in the audience that I see before me this evening (renewed applause). Others do not yet realize the dangers into which this country is drifting They talk of change. I believe in change myself, except for the fact that I am static in my dress; in all other ways, I have tried to adjust myself to the changes that have come about. Life itself is a matter of change. Organisms grow and changes come about, and radical changes sometimes come about. They are called revolutions. And therefore, I am not one of those obscurantists who are perpetually against any changes coming about in the civic life or in the social life of the country in many aspects of our day to day existence. But there is one thing that I can never be a party to it, and that is that the old cloth of the previous generation cannot become the door mat of the present generation. Revolutions may be justified, but let us hope that it will not be at that high cost that the principles that were held sacred at one time are rejected. I trust that the middle class who are the real ballast of the ship of the State will continue to be maintained and they will have their circumstances more carefully examined, their grievances redressed and that some attention is paid to their necessities and that unemployment of the middle class which is the gravest of problems today will be tackled and that thereby the State may be more secure.

There is one aspect of a Civil Servant's life which you, Sir, somehow or other, have not touched upon. I refer to the question of retrenchment of the Civil servants, and the throwing out of employment of hundreds of thousands of people, who have put in 10 or 12 or 15 years of service in the State or Central Governments. When you look at labour conditions, when you read the speeches of the leaders of labour, when you read the Governmental reports and Members of Parliament, regarding retrenchment you realize that Government is not prepared to allow retrenchment of workers in any of the private employment agencies, or in any industrial concern. They are to plead their justification for it, to satisfy the Government, that certain things will be done for the retrenched. Even if labour is surplus, the Labour Commissioner comes in and says "we shall not allow retrenchment". I agree. A man who has been working cannot be thrown on the street; his family cannot be left to find for itself without his earnings, being available to them I agree, therefore, that any proposals regarding retrenchment of workers in future be examined and some kind of gratuity be paid. But the Governments, both Centre and States which are so conscientious in this matter, which decline to retrench employees and force private employers to keep them on, even if they are not wanted, what is their attitude to their own civil servants, I ask you? (applause). Notices offering one month's salary in lieu are given to persons who have put in 10 or 12 or 15 years of service. Why should the Government's attitude be so inconsistent with regard to two matters, in one of which, it has no financial or administrative responsibilties and has both in the other. This was not contemplated or made possible even in earlier days. I remember a very few occasions when such retrenchment was thought of. I remember, when I was in the Government of India, there was retrenchment in 1945 in the Supplies Department. Thousands of people came and surrounded my house. I pleaded with the Secretaries of various departments to absorb practically all of them. I was not allowed to attend the U.N O. till the problem was solved.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not think I will be justified in keeping you very much longer. I trust that there will be an opportunity for both Central and State Governments to review the situation, to consider the case of the middle class, to see that something is done, to relieve unemployment among the middle classes, which is a problem they have begun to tackle and above all see that those who are in service in various activities, are properly treated and have that little security and that little income which keeps them from perpetual anxieties day and night. If the Governments were only to accept those principles which were laid down for other purposes, they will realize that in the prosperity of the middle classes and every non-gazetted officer in particular, lies their strength, that in their demand lies their security and that in their gratitude lies the rich reward which any State or Central Government can expect.

I thank you (Applause).

OUR MAIN DEMANDS

(Copy of Association's letter dated 11-6-54 to the Chief Secretary to Govt.)

—o—

I enclose herewith a copy of the main resolution passed by the 32nd Provincial Conference held at Coimbatore on 30th May 54.

I may please be permitted to narrate the circumstances under which the above resolution was passed. Representatives of the different District and Taluk Branches participated in the deliberations of the Subjects Committee meeting which was held on 29th May 1954 and over 250 resolutions were discussed and approved to be placed before the Conference on the 30th. Discussions in the Subjects Committee revealed the intensity of the sufferings of the several categories of the N. G. Os in the different departments of Government. Many resolutions expressing disappointment and dissatisfaction of the services towards the unsympathetic attitude of the Government in not having accepted their demands contained in the resolutions passed at the various conferences were passed, after severe criticism by the members. The next morning, when the Conference assembled at 9 A. M the Hon'ble Chief Minister, while inaugurating the function gave an assurance to the House consisting of over 1000 delegates, that he will look into the grievances of the N. G. Os and would do his best to mitigate them. The Chief Minister also exhorted the N.G.Os to lend him their hand of co-operation in running the administration efficiently. This assurance given by the Chief Minister changed the whole atmosphere of the Conference when it met again in the open session at 3 P. M. After some lobby talks among the different representatives and after taking the sense of the House, it was unanimously decided that no new resolution except a few deparmental resolutions (which will be sent separately) should be passed and that the Chief Minister be requested to kindly consider the demands contained in the several resolutions passed at the 31st Provincial Conference held at Tiruchirapalli and other district and taluk Conferences now pending with Government and also to specially invite the attention of the Chief Minister to kindly reconsider the orders of Government in respect of the main resolution now passed and which has been reiterated at the several Conferences before.

I therefore request you to kindly apprise the Chief Minister of the above position before orders are passed on the several resolutions

Main Resolutions: (*a*) Parity in pay scales, Allowance and other conditions of service with the employees of the Government of India.

If Government cannot implement this resolution in full the Association would request that atleast D A. on a par with Government of India employees may be granted for the present with provision for merging it with pay and the other requests to be implemented later on.

Committee of enquiry:

The Association feels that a Committee of Enquiry to investigate into the service conditions and also to reorganise the services to suit the modern set up is essentially necessary and would suggest the formation of a Committee presided over by a High Court Judge with members nominated by the Government preferably from among the M. L. As. and with one representative from this Association.

Conduct Rules:

Certain amendments to the existing Conduct Rules were suggested by this Association in our letter dated 22-6-1951. But Government were not prepared to accept them—vide their letter No. 2396/51-4 dated 17-11-51 from the Chief Secretary to Government. I would request the Government to reconsider their orders.

Staff Council:

Government informed us in their letter No. 1860/52-10 Public (Services—C) Department dated 25-4-53 that the question of constituting Staff Council should be postponed in view of the impending partition of the State. Though it is nearly eight months since partition took place, no orders have been passed yet. A duly constituted Staff Council will definitely provide the machinery for exchange of views between the Government and other employees besides being a conciliatary body to solve the several problems.

I request that early orders may please be passed.

GOVT'S EMPHATIC DENIAL

(Copy of Government Letter No. 2441/54-4 Public (Services) Department dated 1st October 1954.)

— x —

Ref: Your letters dated 11-6-54, 18-7-54 and 13-9-54

I am directed to state that the Government have examined the various resolutions passed at the 32nd State Conference of the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras which have been forwarded with your letter dated 11-6-1954 and they pass the following orders:—

(i) *Parity in pay scales and allowances*:

It is considered that the revision of pay scales to be on par with those of the Central Government employees, would involve huge extra cost to Government and that in view of the existing financial stringency, it will be impossible for this Government to undertake any general revision of pay scales. As regards the adoption of the Central Government scales of Dearness Allowance in the case of Non-Gazetted Government servants drawing upto Rs. 400/- it is estimated that it would involve an extra cost of about Rs. 2 crores. In view of this and the fact that the revenues of this State also show a tendency to decline under the principal sources of revenue, eg. Sales tax etc. since the partition of the State, it is apprehended that any further liberalisation of the existing scales of Dearness Allowance will seriously impair the financial equilibrium of the State. In the circumstances stated above the request of the Association cannot be complied with.

(ii) *Formation of Committee of Enquiry*:

The question of formation of a Committee of Enquiry was examined recently in detail and it was finally decided not to take any action for some time to come. In view of this decision the Government are unable to consider this resolution.

(iii) *Formation of staff Council*:

The question of formation of Staff Council is under correspondence with the Government of India and no decision has so far been reached in the matter.

(iv) *Revision of Government Servants' Conduct Rules*.

The Government do not propose to take up the question of revision of Government Servants' Conduct Rules at present.

2. I am to add that the other resolutions forwarded with your letter dated 18-7-54 have been sent to the concerned departments of Government and that orders on those resolutions will be communicated separately.

THE PROMISE

"If only the Government functioned properly, it could solve many of the problems facing the country. It is our desire that all should live happily in Free India. It was the responsibility of all to see that law and order was maintained. The N.G.Os had not done anything to hamper able administration and I am sure you would not do any such thing. I assure you that I would do whatever is possible to solve many of your problems."

(Sri K. KAMARAJ 30-5-54)

226099

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(A Memorandum presented by the Association to the Revenue Reorganisation Enquiry Committee)

THE N.G.G.Os. Association feels thankful to the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee for having given it an opportunity to present a memorandum on behalf of the N.G.Os. throughout the State and particularly on behalf of those working in the Revenue Department, on the various aspects of the enquiry envisaged under the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Association welcomes the obvious move of Government to strengthen and tone up the efficiency of the basic offices in general and also takes note of the fact that the intention of Government to bring about a change in the existing structure of the Revenue Administration is a forward step towards the move.

The Association is glad to note that most of the items in the terms of reference form the spirit and subject matter of the several resolutions passed by this organisation at many conferences from time to time for the past five years and submitted to Government but negatived by them for one reason or other. It is also a redeeming feature that the several resolutions on the subject although not conceded by Government so far have atleast now taken the shape of the terms of reference for the Enquiry Committee. In addition to the record of evidence collected by the Association for the past five years in this behalf an Expert Committee consisting of Senior Revenue Officers in the grades of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Husur Head Accountants drawn from several districts in the State has also been constituted by this Association to go into this question in all its aspects. Thus the memorandum submitted herewith would depict a real picture of the day to day administration of the Revenue Department in all its branches with meticulous precision. The Association fervently hopes that the memorandum which envisages the several long pending grievances of this Association would be given due consideration by the Committee in relation to the terms of references and acted upon for what they are worth.

Memorandum

Term No. 1: It is a well-known fact that the work of District Collectors has increased many-fold after the War and the attainment of Independence. Inspite of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive the quantum of the increased work has not been reduced to the normal. Several districts have been bifurcated in the sphere of Education, Co-operation, Public Health etc., but the Revenue districts remain the same inspite of the additional work loaded to the Department such as the Five Year Plan, Community Project and N.E.S. Schemes etc, For the regular work and the additional developmental activities the District Collector is having only one gazetted personal Assistant. If the Collector is to discharge his duties more efficiently of the District, responsible for the entire field of developmental activity under his charge, in addition to the regular revenue work in the District, it is but meet that he be given two Personal Assistants one to look after the General Revenue Administration and the other to look after the other items of developmental activities.

Term No 2: With his present increased volume of work in the sphere of developmental activities, Jamabandi and inspection of offices spreading almost throughout the year, the Revenue Divisional Officer cannot act as an effective link between the Tahsildar on the one hand and the Collector on the other, either in the field of Revenue Administration or still less in the vast field of developmental work. A close observation will be sufficient to reveal that a Tahsildar is eager to concentrate and show good results in such of those items of work in which the Revenue Divisional Officer takes a personal interest. It is therefore obvious that the Revenue Divisional Officer is given adequate assistance by Tahsildars so as to make him an effective link. Having regard to this objective it is necessary that the Revenue Divisional Officer is given a Manager, or Personal Assistant in the grade of Tahsildar instead of Head Clerk as at present with routine powers delegated to the latter officer.

It is an undisputed fact that the Taluk Offices have long been understaffed as well as the Revenue Divisional Offices. The basis of ten currents per clerk per day prescribed in G.O.Ms. No. 394 dated 9-2-1953 has not

been so far operated upon. To the knowledge of the Association no attempt has been made till now to reorganise the system based on that scale to strengthen the staff. If only the above standard had been experimented reorganising the set-up of the Taluk offices and Divisional offices it would have certainly presented a formidable problem to Government for the simple reason that the petitions, representations, memorials etc., received in the Taluk offices are so innumerable that the sanctioning of posts in proportion to the currents would have far exeecded the imagination of Government in fixing the proportion of 70 currents. The Association therefore suggests a practical solution to overcome this stalmatic condition.

For the present it is suggested that the existing staff may be doubled with the provision of one Upper Division Clerk for every three Lower Division Clerks. A sum of Rs. 15/- should also be given as Supervisory Allowance to Upper Division Clerks to serve as an incentive for effective supervision over the Clerks. The consequential results of efficiency emanating from this increase should be assessed for two or three consequtive years and the exact clerical strength needed for each Taluk and Divisional Offices should be decided with reference to those results.

For the same reason pointed out in term No. 1 the work of the Tahsildar has multiplied itself out of proportion in that the Tahsildar in his over concentration in developmental schemes is not able to exercise his regular administrative control of the Revenue Department over the entire taluk to which his jurisdiction extends. It is therefore necessary that his area of jurisdiction is lessened to enable him to effectively function in all the spheres of his activities. To this end the Taluks and Firkas have to be redistributed as suggested under Term No. 6 which also embraces this term of reference.

The Treasury must be placed in charge of a separate Officer in the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar instead of the present Head Accountant, as a distinct branch to work under the general supervision of the Tahsildar.

Term No. 3: The existing system of recruitment by the M.P.S.C. to the ministerial service is adequate. The following training in addition may also be given.

1. Out of the probationary period of two years one year must be in Taluk Office.
2. Eight weeks Survey training after passing Revenue Tests Parts I and II.
3. To serve as regular Revenue Inspector for two years.
4. Training in Developmental work for three months
5. Maintenance and Refresher Course for two weeks.

A periodical conference of Revenue Subordinates every half year will be useful. The annual sports approved in G.O. Ms. No. 814 Revenue dated 2-2-1953 may be continued.

Term No. 4: It is needless to mention that the present strength of staff in Collectors' Offices is not in conformity with the increased work created consequent on the introduction of developmental Schemes. G.O. Ms. No. 394 dated 9-2-1953 prescribing ten currents per clerk per day should be implemented forthwith. In addition there should be one Upper Division Clerk for every 3 Lower Division Clerks. There should also be a section Head in the cadre of a Deputy Tahsildar for every 8 clerks besides the Husur Sherishtadar. As regards the staff in the Taluk and Revenue Divisional Offices attention is invited to the answer under term No. 2.

(a) There should be two Personal Assistants to the Collector for the reason brought forth under term No. 1 with such powers delegated to them for disposing of matters in the absence of the Collectors from Head Quarters on tour etc.

(b) The District Office Manual is an ideal one and there need be no change to it. The measures suggested for increasing the staff which in turn provides opportunities for promotion will certainly ensure speed and quality of correspondence.

(c) A Refresher Course is indispensible. Vide reply to term No. 3.

(d) Election Upper Division Clerks in the Collector's, Divisional and Taluk offices may be retained permanently so as to ensure continuity of knowledge of election work in all these offices.

(e) This Association has been insisting on Government time and again for the total abolition of the antequated personal file system and the adoption of the open rating system existing in other countries. The same is reiterated here for better and

effective working and securing efficiency in the Administration.

(f) The exact import of the term "POST-WAR INEFFICIENCY" employed under this term of reference is not understood. If it were meant that due to replacement of the Senior Staff by temporary personnel during war period any inefficiency might have set in it is to be pointed out that not only all the temporary staff have been abandoned but also many reversions from higher ranks to lower categories have taken place due to the separation of Judiciary, derationing etc. However it cannot be denied that consequent on the addition of developmental schemes to the Revenue Department without corresponding increase in the staff, inevitable delays have come to stay which presumably is construed by the Committee as Postwar Inefficiency.

Suggestions for strengthening the Revenue Offices (Divisional and Taluk Offices) have already been made in answer to term No. 2.

(g) The subject being technical it is advisable that it is carried out by the Survey Department which is more competent than the Revenue Department. Hence the present system may continue.

(h) Atleast one typist is invariably necessary to each Taluk Office as a permanent measure. The number of Typists may be decided with reference to the Standard prescribed in B. P. Rt. 5054 dated 9-7-1953,

(i) Vide reply to term No. 3. The work of maintenance of Survey and Land Records may continue as it is.

(j) This has already been stressed against term No. 2.

(k) Under reply to term No. 2. the Association has suggested that the post of Head Clerk of Divisional Offices be converted into the grade of Tahsildar and the post of Taluk Head Accountants changed into Sub-Treasury Officers in the grade of Deputy Tahsildars.

(l) This does not seem necessary in view of the scheme of separation.

Term No. 5: The creation of permanent posts of Hq. Deputy Tahsildars and upgrading the post of Taluk Head Accountants as suggested in term No 2 will provide certain openings for some of the Revenue officials who have been affected by the separation of Judiciary. In addition Revenue Subordinates with double degrees should be taken into the Judiciary irrespective of age prescribing a short course if necessary and others affected may be absorbed in the new posts created for the implementation of the new schemes like Community Project, N.E.S. etc.

The direct recruitment should be entirely given up. It can be resorted to only when suitable persons are not available in the Revenue Department. The need for the complete stoppage of direct recruitment of Probationary Revenue Inspectors needs no emphasis in this connection.

Term No 6: This has any how to be done eventually and therefore may be done even now. But this will involve the reorganization of the present arrangements. Such rearrangement is even otherwise necessary if Tahsildars are to function as effective Development Officers. The Association therefore proposes the following rearrangement.

A Revenue Firka to have 26 villages.

5 Firkas to make a Taluk.

3 Taluks to make a Division and three Divisions to make a District.

General: The important ideal aimed at in the terms of reference is to see how best to strengthen and tone up the efficiency in the Administration. The Association has to point out in this connection that this ideal, more especially that of toning up, is inseparably linked with the general question of giving a living wage, normal work, avoidance of frequent transfers, canteen and recreational facilities for staff, adequate room space in offices with enough furniture and above all doing away with any sort of discrimination in the matter of pay and allowances between the State and Union Services as existing at present. The system of maintenance of personal files should also be dispensed with by adopting open rating system as is in vogue in other countries if necessary, This ideal must be an integral part of any scheme of improvement in the Administration. But unfortunately the terms of reference issued do not cover the above aspects. Never the less the Association hopes that the Enquiry Committee would have been convinced of these ideals during the course of its sittings and would surely recommend to Government such of those valid causes although they do not fall within their scope in view of the larger interest of the Administration of the Welfare State of this Province as a whole.

Solitude

(By M. Mahalingam, Cinchona Directorate, Ootacamund)

THE charm of solitude expounded by Alexander Selkirk in its vivid spectrum exhilarates the flight of thought. It identifies itself with the out-look blending with aspirations. The dilation on the gifts of nature furnishes a pretty background for the out-look to blossom. But as a grave contrast, the sphere for a public servant to compromise with solitude is limited to squeakish environments. He is not entitled to the privilege of coming to the limelight, though his environments are complex. Their reflective diversities are cast on varied patterns. His adoration of solitude therefore lurks around multiphases.

2. Service combined with effort for wage earning is the dormant region. Its fertility yields opportunities for the Public Servant to wallow in solitude. Conscious of the import of service and hunched down to improve the texture of existence he invites solitude into his mealy parlour. Rush of ideas to ennoble service clutter along and an incessant avalanche of demands from his creditors descends on him. Yet his perfection in the art of keeping the head above water stems the stench of discomfort. He does not allow the ground to slip under his feet but compresses down the doldrums of life and grabs opportunities to sit down and think.

3. He is fully aware of the essentiality and wisdom of the philosophy of life. Meditation leads him to light. Religions, ethics and morals cling to him. Solitude helps him to digest them and to bring forth convictions for practical application. Far from being a hermit in embryo he recognises the spiritual and religious value. The intention to drive away false ideas of approach to religion surges uppermost. Substitution of discrimination and intelligence to replace cankered orthodoxy is discerned. Without writing or lecturing or editing pamphlets he endeavours to drive on pneumatic wheels cultured habits to play their rightful role in society. Is there any shadow of doubt that this indulge of the public servant has not been ingenuous in that direction?

4. The temporal part of his anvil abounds chiefly around conserving and improving culture. Culture does not converge into progress unless it is impelled. Talking hoarse on past glory does not contribute to its promotion. Classic dance, art and music enrich the heritage of culture. They are full of resources to express both concrete and abstract ideas in all their fluency. But the live ideas derived from solitude alone give well-knit preparations are engendered in the course of introspection in solitude. Is not any one grateful to him on that score?

5. The public servant exults in his privelege in belonging to the lower middle class. The economic distintegration hustles even the upper middle class to its extinction. The white collar, the stiff collar and the neck-tie have all gone but the strangling continues. But yet he strives and regains composure. His composure hustles him in turn to solitude. In solitude he realizes the glow of knowledge from the embers of culture. Concourse of thoughts gives him the instrument to handle and mould the potentiality of children Ideas of eminent educationists are consulted. Thoughts and consultations are convered into action. Action is impeded by the tentacles of chill penury And so poverty is treated with hush-hush care and its icicles are screened from public view. Then pooling together all his fragile resources he undertakes and completes the up-bringing of children to make them useful citizens for the country Does the land ignore this part of his services too?

6. Not moping on miseries and not yielding to sentiments of temerity, the public servant converts his solitude into an action generating compartment and groaning under the pangs of poverty applies the generated action to propel society to genuflect before religons tolerance, to hug to and improve culture and to waft the aroma of knowledge in land. His achievements are high and noble and so he sings hunky-dory in praise of "Solitude" which subscribes to fathom the mind.

God Father of the Madras N. G. Os.

(By T. K. Desikan, B.A., Factories Department)

THE ill-paid Madras N.G.O. seems to be on the look out for a Messiah to deliver him from penury. The political freedom of India from 15th August 1947 and the Republican Constitution of Free India founded on the corner-stone of Justice which came into force from 26th January 1950 and to which he has sworn loyalty, have not benefited him at all.

True, a few of the N.G.Os. who became Gazetted Officers much earlier than expected, were undoubtedly benefited, but the great majority is still grovelling in poverty. The harsh truth is that the Madras N.G.Os. has no God-father to espouse his just cause. Gandhiji's definition of a 'humanitarian,' is one, "who reacts to every wrong, no matter where perpetrated." From the present miserable lot of the Madras N.G.O. it is apparent that there is no 'humanitarian,' in India whose heart has been touched by our hard plight. The N.G.Os Association has done its best to better the lot of the N.G.Os. and our luck has been to get a few crumbs now and then, but no more. We can get scores of administrators and Statesmen fired with zeal and enthusiasm, to work hard with probity and single-minded devotion to better the lot of the Common Man, but it is difficult to get a *Just man* at the helm of affairs who shall have the courage of conviction to do the right thing for the N.G.O. unmindful of consequences. Our salvation, it appears shall come through God alone. Till such time, the N.G.O. has to work hard in office and try to better his lot through the organised efforts of the Association which must be strengthened by cent per cent membership.

We should not be depressed if Ministers come and go without doing the just thing to us. After, all, we do not count much politically with adult franchise electorate. But on us depends the weal and prosperity of our country which bids fair to become a Welfare State. Elections, changes of governments, plans, designs, schemes and promises do sound well, but the Indian citizen who is in pursuit of happiness will find it to be elusive so long as the N G.O. who works hard at the bottom of the administration is denied his rightful due. What does it avail us so long as there is no 'humanitarian' to hear our cry for justice and stakes his all to become our "God father"?

Our Association alone is our 'God-father' and if we are loyal to our Association and to our daily work in the Government offices, we shall have our Messiah soon, to deliver us from the crushing weight of misery which is pounding us to dust day by day. Let us preserve our soul in our skeleton body until day-dawn which is close at hand.

வாழ்வு தரவேண்டும்

(காணி நிலம் வேண்டும் என்ற மெட்டு)

பல்லவி

வாழ்வு தர வேண்டும் — பராசக்தி
வாழ்வு தர வேண்டும்.

அனுபல்லவி

சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளான எங்களுக்கு
வாழ்வு தரவேண்டும்

சரணங்கள்

1 நேர்மை உயரவேண்டும் — மனச்
சோர்வு நீங்கவேண்டும் — உள்ள
ஆர்வம் விளங்கவேண்டும் — எங்கள் புகழ்
பார்தனில் பரவவேண்டும்

2 பஞ்சப்படி உயர்ந்து — எங்களின்
சஞ்சலம் தீரவேண்டும்
கெஞ்சுகிறோம் அம்மா! சர்க்காருக்கு
அஞ்சல் அனுப்பவேண்டும்!!

3 சட்டசபை தனிலே — எங்களது
திட்டம் பெருகவேண்டும்
கட்டயின்றி தவிக்கும் — நாளை
எட்டிப் பாராமை வேண்டும்

4 காலம் பலவாக — நாங்களிடும்
ஓலக்குரல் கேட்டும்
எண்ணம் பலிக்கவில்லை — எங்களிடம்
இரக்கம் காட்டவில்லை

5 உள்ளம் கொதிக்குதம்மா! பராசக்தி
எல்லையிது தானோ?
தீரமாய் அடைந்த — சுதந்திரத்தின்
நேர்மை இது தானோ?

6 வறுமை ஒழிய வேண்டும்—எங்களது
பெருமை உயரவேண்டும்
உரிமை வழங்கவேண்டும் — நல்ல
வாழ்வு தரவேண்டும்

THE COMING UTOPIA

(By K. Padmanabhan)

THE N. G. Os of the Andhra State are a lucky lot. They have embarked on the journey towards the realisation of a Utopia so finely envisaged by "Wanderer" published in the last three issues of the " Public Servant ". For is not the Government Servants' colony at Kurnool the possible Utopia of the N. G. O. at no distant date ? There may be only the outline of that grand conception to-day, but there can be no doubt that the colony now split into two camps at a distance of about a mile and separated by the Kurnool-cudduppah canal would one fine day be merged into a single strong unit like a fortress of the N. G. Os. What is essential for such a consummation is the utmost and unreserved co-operation between all N.G.Os and a realisation of the unmistakable truth that the N. G. Os form a community in a modern State and have to behave as such. It will then be nothing less than the Utopia for us, what with beautiful parks to promenade, sporting pavilions to invigorate, recreation clubs to restore, co-operative stores to cater, ladies clubs to chatter mixed schools to make model citizens of their children and what not, interspersed between their homes full of leisure and cheer. The blossom of this Utopia needs the toil and collective wisdom of the N. G. Os and that is where they are put to the test. N. G. Os all over the country will be watching their efforts with interest and anxiety and the Andhra N.G.Os should not fail their community in this crucial test.

Just as the land problem is being tackled on a mass scale, the housing problem of the the educated middle class which is of equal gravity should also be tackled. The scheme of rent control touches only the fringe of the problem dealing with the symptom and not the disease. No amount of its tightening will eradicate the exploitation, inherent in the situation. The N. G. Os who form the skeleton of the educated middle class should be released from the clutches of the exploiter house-owner. Half-hearted measures would result in half-baked solutions. So, the immediate necessity is a Master Plan for solving the housing problem of the Government employees in the lower rungs of the heirarchy.,

The N.G.Os community must be grateful to the Andhra Government for having conceded this desideratum as one of its foremost programme. Will this be the first stage in the implementation of the Master Plan all over the country? Let us hope so and let the prayers of the N.G.Os go to make the hope a matter of reality in good time. The Union Government standing astride like a Colossus over the State Governments would be doing its duty only if they could induce the other States to extend the example of the youngest sister State in their own States and make it possible for them to do so.

If Andhra State could do it even before she could firmly stand on her own legs, the Madras State could do it better and quicker. This is no dictation but only an indication in this manner of the potentialities of a powerful State like Madras to produce the required results. Will the Madras Government do what the Andhra Government has done? Why not? Whatever the Madras Government have done by fortuitious circumstances in the shape of the Todhunternagar and Government House estate colonies should not deter the present Government from chalking out and carrying out a plan of housing all the N.G Os not only in the City but also in all the District headquarters. A gift in kind is more valuable than a gift in cash. Will the Government follow that system or go further ahead and make both kinds of gifts? Let us pause in prayer, with hopeful hearts and grateful anticipation.

OUR OTHER DEMANDS AND THEIR FATE

★ ★ ★

BESIDES the main resolution passed at the 32nd State Conference held at Coimbatore on 30-5-54, 58 Departmental Resolutions were also passed and forwarded to the Government. Orders passed by Governmet on some of the Departmental Resolutions are enumerated below :—

Revenue Department

Our Request :

1. Revision of the scales of pay of shroffs in the Taluk Offices on a time scale of Rs 45 to 90.

2. Revision of the scales of pay of the Taluk Head Accountants on Rs. 150-5-200 and to make it applicable to II Grade Accountants and Huzur Treasurer.

3. Absorption of the Revenue Subordinates with Account Test qualification as Upper Division Accountants in the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries and to promote only the personnel working in the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries as II Accountant, Huzur Treasurer and Huzur Accountant.

Government's Reply :

The Government have carefully examined the requests and they see no grounds for complying with them.

Request :

4. In view of the arduous nature of the work of the Treasury staff and the risk they are to face in working inside the Treasuries at nights, the Government may introduce a suitable system of Insurance to ensure the safety of the Treasury staff.

Government's Reply :

The Government consider that in view of the Madras Contributory Provident Fund Pension Insurance Scheme already introduced by them, no other special scheme exclusively for the Treasury staff is necessary.

Request:

5. To conduct the Government Technical Examination in Book-keeping twice a year instead of once a year to afford ample opportunities to the subordinates in the Commercial Tax Department to qualify themselves for promotion as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers

Governments' Reply :

The Government have examined the question of holding the Government Technical Examination in Book-keeping twice a year in consultation with the Commissioner of Government Examinations. They have found it to be inconvenient and impracticable. They have accordingly dropped the question.

Public Works Department
Electricity Branch

Request :

1. Change of designation of the post of Upper Division Clerks first Grade, as Accountant, II Grade as was obtaining in 1942 and revision of the scales of pay of the post to Rs. 110-5-140.

Government's Reply :

The Government do not see any justification either to upgrade the scale of pay of the posts of Upper Division to Rs. 110-5-140 or to change the designation of the post as "Accountant, II Grade".

Request :

2. Grant of exemption to Upper Division Clerks, first grade over 40 years of age, who have completed 16 years of service and who have acted as Accountants on 1-1-1953 from acquiring Book-keeping higher qualifications.

Governments' Reply :

The matter is under consideration and each case will be examined on merits and decided

Request :

3. Allowing Bill Collectors who have rendered a satisfactory service of 5 years to be appointed on transfer as Lower Division Clerks

Government's Reply :

The rules as they stand at present provide sufficient scope for the promotion

of the Bill Collectors as Sub Inspectors of Bill Collectors and Inspectors of Bill Collectors, the latter post carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 140-5-190 which is the scale of pay of Accountants and Junior Superintendents in the Madras Ministerial service. Rule 3(h) of the Madras Ministerial Service Rules provides for the recruitment of qualified persons to posts in the Madras Ministerial Service. With reference to this rule, the Bill Collectors belonging to the Madras General Subordinate Service are eligible for recruitment by transfer as clerks in the Madras Ministerial Service if they are qualified for appointment as Lower Division Clerk. In the circumstances, the request of the Association to appoint Bill Collectors with 5 years service as clerks by transfer regardless of their qualification cannot be complied with.

Request:

4. Dropping the existing system of direct recruitment to posts of Upper Division Clerks in the Electricity Department.

Governments' Reply:

Direct recruitment for 50% of the vacancies in the Category of Upper Division Clerks, II Grade in the Electricity Department is intended to bring in candidates with special commercial knowledge and better qualifications with a view to improve efficiency. The system was ordered taking into consideration the chances of promotion of Lower Division Clerks to the remaining 50% of the vacancies in the post of Upper Division Clerks, II Grade only in the Accounts Branch of the Electricity Department and not in all offices in the Department. The request of the Association to drop the system cannot be complied with.

Request:

5. Replacing the existing Book-keeping qualification prescribed for the posts of Accountants in the Department by a suitable examination consisting of Departmental Manual and Codes

Government's Reply:

The Chief Engineer (Electricity) has raised the question and it is under consideration of the Government.

Request:

6. Revision of the scales of pay of the Bill Collectors and Sub Inspectors of Bill Collectors to Rs. 45-3-60-2-90 and Rs. 80-3-110-5-125 respectively as the last revision ordered in G.O. 78 Finance, dated 6-2-47 is not in conformity with the duties and responsibilities expected of this category of servants.

Government's Reply:

The matter is under examination by the Chief Engineer. Orders will be issued after his report is received and examined.

Public Works Department Irrigation Branch

Request:

7. (a) Filling up of the post of Divisional Accountants and Managers of P.W.D. offices only by promotion of the subordinates in the P.W. Department.

Government's Reply:

The request of the Association is under consideration.

Request:

(b) Raising the status of the Divisional Head Clerks to the level of Office Assistants in Circle Offices

Government's Reply:

The request of the Association cannot be complied with.

Request:

8. Grant of Project allowance to the N.G.Os living in Ambasamudram and Kallidaikurichi.

Government's Reply:

The project Allowance is granted only to the staff engaged on construction of project works and that too for the duration of construction, in view of the arduous and onerous nature of duties performed. The project allowance is not sanctioned due to increase in cost of living, for which dearness allowance is being granted. In the circumstances, the request of the Association to sanction the project allowance to all Non-Gazetted Officers working at Ambasamudram and Kallidaikurichi has not been accepted by the Government.

Agriculture Department Civil Supplies Branch

Request:

1. Extending the concession of counting the services rendered in the Civil Supplies Department for increments in the regular

posts by temporary personnel as contemplated in G O. Ms. No. 3022 Public (Services) dated 1-12-51 to all candidates in the Civil Supplies Department who were recruited by the Madras Public Service Commission in the normal course of recruitment and allotted to permanent departments but retained in the Civil Supplies Department and to extend the concession sought above to all temporary personnel in other departments, where the above G.O. applies.

Government's Reply:

The Government have already considered the question and came to the conclusion that the concession of counting the past service in the Civil Supplies and other temporary departments for increments in the regular Departments given as a special case to the candidates who came out successful in the examinations held in pursuance of G.O. 3022 Public (Services) dated 1-12-51 and G O. 807 Public (Services) dated 15-3-52 need not be extended to others who passed the normal competitive examinations.

Public Health Department

Request:

1. Restoration of 50% Hill Allowance which was granted during 1944 and 1948 but withdrawn with effect from 1-4-48.

Government's Reply:

The Government have carefully considered the resolution, but regret that they are unable to comply with the request.

Request:

2. Grant of special advance for purchase of warm clothing for the N G.Os and their families transferred from plains to hill stations.

Government's Reply:

[G.O. Ms. No. 1518 Finance, dated 27th November 1954.]

The Government sanction the grant of special advance to such of the permanent Non-Gazetted Government Officers and officiating and temporary Non-Gazetted Government Officers who are not likely to be ousted within the period of repayment and who are transferred from the plains to any of the hill stations in this State for the purchase of warm clothing for them and their families subject to the following conditions:

(1) the sanction of the advance should be limited to 4 months pay of the Government Servant concerned or Rs. 200 whichever is less;

(2) the advance should bear the same rate of interest as that chargeable on advances for the purchase of conveyances;

(3) the advance is repayable in 12 monthly instalments; and

(4) the drawing officers should certify on each bill that the advance is claimed only for permanent as well as officiating and temporary members who are not likely to be ousted within the period of repayment and who have members of their families residing with them at Hill Stations.

The advances should be debited and the recoveries credited to a new sub head, "Advances Purchase of warm clothing" to be opened under "Loans and Advances by the State Government—Loans to Government servants— d. Other Advances."

NOTICE

Certain procedural dificulties and unfereseen casnes prolonged the issue of the Journal. Readers who are conscious of such handicaps in organisational matters, will I am sure forbear such lapse and continue to paternise with the Association to bring forth the future issues not only in time but also to eonvert this into a monthly magazine.

The one great hardle, the Association often finds it hard to cross, is the realisation of outstandings from District and Taluk Centres which consequentially affects the routine machinery. The Secretaries of District and Taluk Centres are therefore earnestly requested to see that the amounts due for each set of journals supplied are remitted then and there and help in the publication of this journal promptly.

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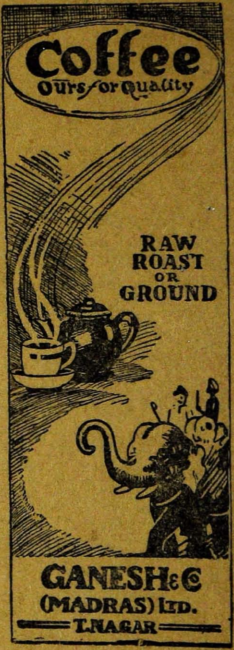

Late News

RENEW REQUEST IN FEBRUARY 1955!

Intimation has since been received from Government that the Chief Minister desires the Association to renew its request for personal deputation in February 1955. —*General Secretary*

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS—1955

—x—

1—1—55	Saturday	...	New Years' Day
5—1—55	Wednesday	...	Vaikunta Ekadasi
13—1—55	Thursday	...	Boghi
14—1—55	Friday	...	Pongal
26—1—55	Wednesday	...	Republic Day
25—3—55	Friday	...	Telugu New Year's Day
14—4—55	Thursday	...	Tamil New Year's Day
24—5—55	Tuesday	...	Ramzan
30—6—55	Thursday	...	Half Yearly closing of Bank Accounts (not a holiday for Government offices)
5—7—55	Tuesday	...	Avani Avittam
30—7—55	Saturday	...	Bakrid
15—8—55	Monday	...	Independence Day
2—9—55	Friday	...	Sri Narayana Gurudev's Birthday (In Malabar District only, in lieu of Telugu New Year's Day)
9—9—55	Friday	...	Sri Jayanti
19—9—55	Monday	...	Vinayaka Chaturthi
15-10—55	Saturday	...	Mahalaya Amavasai
24-10—55	Monday	...	Ayudha Pooja
25-10—55	Tuesday	...	Ayudha Pooja
26-10—55	Wednesday	...	Ayudha Pooja
29-10—55	Saturday	...	Meeladi Nabhi
14-11—55	Monday	...	Deepavali
31-12—55	Saturday	...	Annual closing of Bank Accounts (not a holiday for Government offices)

Note:—All the penultimate Saturdays and all Sundays are also holidays

NEWS and NOTES

MADRAS CENTRE

The activities of this Metropolitan Centre were carried out uniformly with unabated vigour and zeal throughout the year in all its aspects. Maintaining its average membership of 1500 this Centre conducted Account Test classes at 3 different localities in the City as usual. In arranging for the inspiring and unassailable address by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the full text of which is found elsewhere, it has rendered a significant service not only to the N.G.Os of Madras City but also to the N.G.Os of the whole State.

The ushering in of a "Literary Section" as an additional activity inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister. M. Baktavatsalam, is another landmark in the achievements of the Centre. The accredited Tamil Scholar Sri Baskara Thondaman (Deputy Collector, Tanjore) honoured this literary branch and contributed his quota of rich and delicious literary dishes to the N. G. Os of the Madras City.

The Centre holds a building fund of about Rs. 7,000 and is making its all out attempts in securing a building of its own. It is also aiming at the opening of about ten sports and recreation centres in the City for the benefit of its members.

CHINGLEPUT

This District Centre conducted its 4th District Conference at Madurantakam on 22-8-54 and invited the Central Committee which met there on 21-8-54. The Conference was inaugurated by Sri R. Janardhanam Naidu, Librarian, University Library, Madras and was presided over by Sri V. Venkataratnam, General Secretary of the Association. The Collector of the District Sri G. E Muthirulandi I.A.S., Sri T. Thangavelachari, President, Sri K C. Velayudham, Vice-President of the Association, Sri K. K. Menon and Sri S S. A. Nayagam and other Central Committee members participated in the Conference.

Another redeeming feature of the District Conference was its adjunct exhibition that depicted the vital role played by the Non-Gazetted Officers in various spheres of the State Administration. The handsome Souvenir got up on the occasion lent additional charm.

Efforts are also being made to revive some of the defunct taluk centres in the district.

SOUTH ARCOT

This district rose up to the occasion. After the Conference at Coimbatore, its President and Vice-President took up the challenge and resuscitated all the taluk centres in the district. The General Secretary Sri V V Ratnam, Sri S. S. A. Nayagam, Sri T. S. Krishniah, Treasurer and Sri K. C. Velayudham, Vice-President, rendered assistance in this pursuit at the invitation of the District Centre. The unflagging enthusiasm and zeal of the President and the Vice-President of this District Centre should serve as a model to be followed by other District Centres.

To construct a N.G Os Home at Cuddalore the centre also conducted a benefit performance on 21-8-54 at Villupuram and has built up a decent building fund. Steps have also been taken to establish the home.

Tirukkoilur Taluk Centre is playing a prominent part in the district. It organised a special propaganda meeting on 16-10-54, to rekindle enthusiasm in its members, presided over by Sri R S Subramaniam, B.A., when Sri V. Venkataratnam and Sri S. S. A Nayagam addressed. It has also arranged to hold its 3rd Taluk Conference on 23rd January 1956 together with a benefit performance in aid of its building fund.

TANJORE

This District Association with all its Taluk Centres, is functioning satisfactorily. It has taken steps to acquire a plot for the construction of a N.G.Os. Home at Tanjore.

The Secretary of the District Centre has arranged for the printing and free supply of Calandar for 1955 to all the members. This is a worthy example to be followed. The Hospital Committee, constituted by the centre to look after the needs of members admitted in hospitals, and the Volunteer Corps are doing yeoman service to the public.

Nagapattinam Taluk Centre conducted its first Taluk Conference on 19-6-54 when Sri. K. K. Menon presided. The Conference was inagurated by Sri Thambayya Naidu, B.A.B.L., Public Prosecutor. The Conference was largely attended and was a grand success.

To mark the occasion the centre also brought out an attractive souvenir.

Pattukottai Taluk Centre is taking vigorous steps to construct a N.G.Os. home at Pattukottai.

With a view to give fillip and impetus to Kumbakonam Taluk Centre a special meeting was convened on 8-11-54 when Sri V. V. Ratnam, General Secretary, Sri P. Munuswamy, Secretary Tanjore District Centre and Sri A. Subramaniam of Tiruchirapalli Centre addressed the gathering.

Holding of a Taluk Conference and benefit performance in aid of the building fund are under contemplation by this Taluk Centre.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

This District Branch of the Association has overshot the mark in implementing the triple objects of this organisation viz material, moral and social benefits of the N.G.Os. While vehemently voicing forth on the material aspect it has simultaneously electrified its activites in the other two directions viz., the moral and the social angles. With the realism that men and money that make an organisation as its outlook the district and all its taluk branches have launched upon constructive schemes so as to knit themselves into a cast-iron organisation.

The District Centre proper has acquired a plot of land in the heart of the Trichy Town and has already laid the foundation stone for its building.

KARUR

Commencing with Karur, the Taluk Centres of Lalgudy, Alangudy, Jayamkondam and Thirumayam have all held conferences and conducted benefit performances and have piled up decent amounts for the construction of buildings.

The Conference held at Thirumayam was a class by itself in its grandeour and pomp as to outbeat even a Provincial Conference of this organisation. The presence of Secretaries of the several district and taluk centres at the conference and the holding of the Central Committee meeting by invitation have enriched the dignity of this taluk Conference while the inaugurator of the Conference Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar has in no small measure contributed to its success. Incidentally, this Taluk Conference gave birth to the preliminary Conference of the Secretaries of the District and Taluk Centres. It is still encouraging to note that a Conference of Kulittalai Taluk is in the offing.

MADURA—RAMNAD

This single centre combined for the two districts of Madurai and Ramanathapuram comprises of 16 taluks in all i.e., 8 taluks in Madurai district and 8 in Ramanathapuram.

While several of the taluk and sub centres in Ramnad district have already begun to function by the constant visits of the Vice-President of the Central Association Sri K. C. Velayudham, not a single taluk centre was functioning in the district of Madura. The unweildiness of the vast area covered by two districts was one of the main causes for this condition.

The President and General Secretary of the Central Association undertook an all-round tour in these two districts from 19-11-54 to 4-12-54 accompanied by the Vice-President at some of the places. They had a tough time necessitating even two or three visits to several places in organising the following taluk and sub-centres viz., Usilampatti, Palani, Dindigul, Nilakottai, Batlagundu, Kodaikanal, Periyakulam and Melur while Thirumangalam Taluk Centre born just a week before the tour, was stimulated through a special meeting organised by its office-bearers. The Centres newly formed in Ramnad district are Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram and Karaikudi.

Besides the above campaign the following centres viz., Sivaganga, Manamadurai, Tiruppathur, Sattur, Srivilliputtur, Sivakasi and Virdhunagar were also visited and roused to speedier progress. Special mention must be made in this connection to the wise moves of the Sattur and Virdhunagar taluk centres in enlisting the sympathy of the Revenue Divisional Officer Sri Chandran B.A., who was kind enough to preside over the meetings held at these places and to assure his help in the construction of N.G.Os homes in these two centres.

Encouraging reports are being received from the newly formed centres about the headway they are making.

Devakottai Taluk Centre has since been organised by the joint efforts of the General Secretary and the Treasurer of the Central Association and the Secretary of the Madura-Ramnad District Centre, after the Thirumayam Conference. Tiruvadanai taluk in Ramnad and Uttamapalayam, Bodinayakanur, and Cumbum taluks of Madura

district still remain unexplored. The District Centre Secretary and the Vice-President of the Central Association have been requested to complete this unfinished work.

Amidst the dull episode presented above, the taluk centres of Mudukulathur and Aruppukottai have been steadfastly holding aloft the flag of their branches. Mudukulathur Centre with the funds it collected through a benefit performance, has acquired a building of its own and had its opening ceremony performed by the Collector of Ramanathapuram district Sri. R. R. Viswasam on 29-11-54.

Aruppukottai Taluk Centre conducted its successful second taluk conference presided over by Sri P. Velayudham, Secretary, Tiruchy District Centre and also conducted a benefit performance and raised funds for the improvement of the N.G.Os Home there. The Conference was inaugurated by the Collector of Ramnathapuram Sri R. R. Viswasam and to mark the occasion the centre brought out a beautiful Souvenir.

TIRUNELVELI

For some time there was a lull in the activities of this Centre. All the taluk centres excepting a few like Ambasamudram, Tuticorin were defunct. In order to give a fillip and whip up the enthusiasm of the N.G.Os in the district, Sri T. Thangavelachari the President of the Central Association undertook a special propaganda tour. With the help of Sri K. C. Velayudham, Vice-President and the District Secretary all the defunct taluk centres in this district were revived. The district centre is now a well knit branch of our organisation.

The District Centre conducted a benefit performance to raise funds for the improvement of the N.G.O's Home at Tirunelvely. It has since electrified the building.

This centre also donated a sum of Rs. 100 to the Common Good Fund.

Ambasamudram taluk centre conducted its second Anniversary on 26-9-54 when Sri T. Thangavelachari presided. Sri K. C. Velayudham and I. V. Samuel of the District Centre also participated in the function.

MALABAR

This district branch of our organisation collected old clothes and distributed them to the leper patients at Chevayur Leper Asylum on the Onam day. The centre has since realised the urgent need for propaganda to revitalise and reorganise all its taluk centres and thus give an impetus to all the N.G.Os of the district and responded to the call of the Central Association in this regard. It is proposed to send two members of the propaganda panel to undertake this work.

SOUTH KANARA

This District Centre is functioning methodically. But it has not reorganised its taluk centres and pronounced itself with spectacular activities such as conferences and meetings as to make its existence felt. A programme has been called for from the District Centre for deputing members of the propaganda panel to revitalise its taluk centres.

NILGIRIS

Besides piloting silently but steadfastly this centre has come to the forefront with its Annual Convention on 12-12-54 accompanied by music and dramatic performances.

It has since reorganised its taluk Coonor on 19-12-54 and left to the N.G.Os. of that taluk pleasant memories of a magic performance and a variety entertainment arranged for the occasion. It is taking steps to revive the Gudalur Taluk Centre.

It has proposed to conduct a benefit music performance to raise funds to establish an ideal N.G.Os Home at Ooty.

COIMBATORE

This Centre which played the part of the host for the 32nd State Conference, is working alright. It was at Coimbatore the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar while inagurating the Conference promised to redress our grievances. But contrary to our expectations and to the dismay of this centre the Government have negatived our demand. It was this centre which held the first protest meeting on the Government's denial. It is very eager to voiceforth our demands more vehemently and take some

dynamic action. Inspite of all this some of the taluk centres are still defunct

This center contributed a sum of Rs. 1500 to the Common Good Fund.

Erode taluk centre has since purchased a site for the construction of a Home at Erode and the executive have already taken active steps to construct the building shortly.

Dharapuram although having a building is not functioning properly. Some of the N.G.Os. of this place have promised to forge ahead of the other Taluk centres.

SALEM

This District Centre has been maintaining the average tempo. With a view to give an impetus and whip up the enthusiasm of the N.G.Os in the district the centre has arranged to hold a District Conference on 23-1-55 together with a benefit performance in aid of the building fund for the construction of a N.G.Os Home at Salem.

Krishnagiri and Hosur taluk centres that were defunct were organised by the members of the propaganda panel Sri T. Thangavelachari and Sri V. V. Ratnam assisted by the Secretary of the District Centre, Sri P. Kuppuswamy.

The Mettur Taluk Centre recently conducted a benefit performance in aid of the building fund and raised a good sum. It has also taken steps to achieve the object.

A sum of Rs. 250/- was contributed by this centre to the Common Good Fund.

NORTH ARCOT

At long last this centre has secured a home for itself. Arrangements for remodelling the building and laying out a good sports field by the side of the building are under progress. A benefit performance in aid of the building fund will be held shortly followed by a Conference.

With all said and done, all the Taluk Centres in this district are silent and require a thorough revitalisation. A programme for the propaganda panel to carry out this mission has been asked to be chalked out by the District Centre.

NOTICE

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The Editorial Board is conscious of many a hidden jem of talents amongst the N.G.Os who can bring-forth highly instructive articles, inspiring poems, interesting short stories and thought provoking cartoons in English as well as in Tamil.

It is the cherished ambition of the Board to encourage such talented N. G. Os and through their contributions to improve the standard of this Journal as the ideal to be followed by others. With this view a valuable prize is contemplated to be offered to the author of the best article, poem, short story, cartoon, etc. The one vital condition for publishing them in the magazine is the membership of the author in the Association.

Any subject of common interest to N. G. Os may be chosen provided, a poem does not exceed 20 lines, an article is confined to two and a half type-written pages (foolscap size) or four pages in manuscript and a short story does not run beyond four type-written pages or six pages in manuscript. Only original works will be accepted for publication.

The full name, address and designation of the author should be furnished.

The Editorial Board reserves for itself the right of publication with modifications if necessary or withholding of any matter.

226099

COMMON GOOD FUND

Donations Received

		Rs.	A.	P.
Employees of Government Transport, Madras	...	101	0	0
Secretary, The N.G Os Association, Tungabadhra Dam Centre	..	50	0	0
Secretary, The N.G.Os Association, Coimbatore District Centre	.	1500	0	0
Secretary, The N.G Os Association, Tirunelvely District Centre	.	100	0	0
Secretary, The N.G.Os Association, Aruppukottai Centre	...	100	0	0
Secretary, The N G.Os Association, Mettur Dam Centre	...	250	0	0
Secretary, The N G Os Association, Nagapattinam Centre	...	4	14	0
Secretary, The N.G.Os Association, Mudukulathur Centre	...	100	0	0
Sri Venkatarama Iyer	...	50	0	0
Sri E K. Moidu, District Munsiff, Palghat	...	5	0	0
Sri N. R. Vaidyanathan	...	10	0	0
Sri V. A. Ananda Dass	..	10	0	0
Sri Ramaswamy	...	50	0	0
Sri A. Balakrishna Pillai	...	50	0	0
Sri K. C. Bhanu Raja	...	10	0	0
Sri N. Seshadri	...	5	0	0
Sri P. Guruviah	...	2	0	0
Sri M. C. Subramaniam	...	1	0	0
Sri R. S. Subramaniam	...	5	0	0
Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Pattukottai	...	1	0	0

Disbursements

		Rs.	A.	P.
Sri S. M. Shamshuddin, Madras	...	50	0	0
Srimathi Mangayarkarasi, North Arcot district	...	50	0	0
Srimathi Chamapakam, Madras		50	0	0
Sri Abdul Azeez, Madras	...	50	0	0
Sri G. Maduranayagam, Aruppukottai	..	50	0	0
Sri K V. Mahalingam, Bhavani	...	50	0	0
Srimathi Bharati, Nilakottai	...	50	0	0
Srimathi V. Ponnammal, Tiruvannamalai	...	50	0	0
Srimathi Lakshmi Ammal, Coimbatore	...	50	0	0
Srimathi Kamatchi Ammal, Virudhunagar	...	50	0	0
Mrs. Shanmugam, Madurai	...	50	0	0
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